Annual WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2012

Presented By

OAK PARK WATER SERVICE

PWS ID#: CA5610043

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

A Message to Our Customers

Oak Park Water Service (OPWS) is pleased to provide this year's Annual Water Quality Report for the period from January through December 2012. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water delivered to you each day. OPWS obtains our water directly from the Calleguas Municipal Water District (CMWD).

Public Meetings

Our customers are welcome to learn more about OPWS by attending any of the regularly scheduled TSD board meetings. They are held on the fourth Monday of each month at 5:15 p.m. For information on the location of the meetings, please call (805) 658-4642.

Where Does My Water Come From?

OPWS is a purveyor of CMWD water. CMWD supplies water from MWD (96%) and its Lake Bard Water Filtration Plant (4%). MWD's drinking water supply is conveyed from the Department of Water Resources State Water Project. The State Water Project supply is filtered and disinfected at MWD's Jensen Filtration Facility in Granada Hills. Following treatment, water is conveyed by pipeline through the San Fernando Valley to CMWD's mile-long tunnel in the Santa Susana Mountains. The water is then distributed by CMWD to purveyors and Ventura County residents. Surplus supplies of this imported water are stored in CMWD's Lake Bard reservoir in Thousand Oaks.

Oak Park Water Service (OPWS) distributes about 70 million gallons of water each month to an estimated population of 12,200.

Source Water Assessment

MWD has completed a source water assessment of its State Water Project Supply. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting MWD at (213) 217-6850. The sources of supply are considered to be most vulnerable to urban/storm water runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreational activities, and wastewater.

Substances That Could Be in Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the California Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include: **Microbial Contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; **Inorganic Contaminants**, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or can result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; **Pesticides and Herbicides**, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; **Organic Chemical Contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and that can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems; **Radioactive Contaminants**, that can be naturally occurring or can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Lead in Home Plumbing

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Special Water Needs

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline.

Drinking Water Fluoridation

The Metropolitan Water District treats their water by adding fluoride to the naturally occurring level in order to help prevent dental caries in consumers. As of January 13, 2011, California water systems practicing fluoridation are still required to comply with state fluoridation regulations (Title 22, Chapter 15, Article 4.1, Sections 64433 - 64434, CCR). Until further notice, CDPH recommends that water systems operate their fluoridation system toward the lower end of their range (0.7 - 1.3 ppm) prescribed in their permit and/or Sec. 644332.2, yet remain compliant with the requirements in Sec. 64433.3(b).

Additional Monitoring

N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA): Source waters range ND - 9 ppt (ng/L) monitoring under UCMR2, List 2, Screening Survey. Notification level (NL) is 10 ppt.

Radon in Water

Radon is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste, or smell. It is found throughout the U.S. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, the amount of radon entering the home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air. Testing is inexpensive and easy. You should pursue radon removal if the level of radon in your air is 4 pCi/L of air or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that are not too costly. For additional information, call California's radon program at (800) 745-7236, the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Act Hotline at (800) 426-4791, or the National Safety Council Radon Hotline at (800) SOS-RADON.

Questions?

If you have any questions about this report, or about your service, please contact OPWS, c/o Triunfo Sanitation District (TSD), at (805) 658-4687. For additional information on the quality of water delivered by CMWD, contact Amy Maday at (805) 579-7117 or visit their Web site, www.calleguas.com. State water supply information can be obtained from MWD at www.mwdh2o.com.

Testing for Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes *Cryptosporidium*, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of *Cryptosporidium* may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immunocompromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immunocompromised individuals to consult their doctors regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. *Cryptosporidium* must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

Sampling Results

During 2012, multiple tests were performed by CMWD for over 180 drinking water contaminants of mineral, physical, bacteriological, inorganic, organic, and radioactive constituents. CMWD reports that their system matched or surpassed all water quality standards.

The quality of OPWS drinking water met all federal and state requirements for safe drinking water in 2012. OPWS conducted over 800 tests for disinfectant residuals and approximately 340 samples for microbiological and disinfection by-products. These results are summarized in this water quality report.

The tables below show only those contaminants that were detected in the water. The state requires us to monitor for certain substances less often than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

				Oak Park Water Service		MWD Jensen Plant		Calleguas LBWFP			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Aluminum (ppm)	2012	1	0.6	NA	NA	0.08	0.06–0.10	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	2012	10	0.004	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	4–4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Bromate (ppb)	2012	10	0.1	NA	NA	5.2	3.7–6.9	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine[1] (ppm)	2012	[4.0 (as Cl2)]	[4 (as Cl2)]	1.8	0.2–2.3	2.0	0.4–2.7	2.0	0.4–2.7	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Fluoride (ppm)	2012	2.0	1	NA	NA	0.8	0.6–1.0	0.8	0.6–1.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2012	60	NA	NA	NA	6.3	ND–11	6.3	ND–11	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids [HAA]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2012	60	NA	4.4	3.7–5.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrite [as nitrogen] (ppm)	2012	1	1	0.20	ND–0.23	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2012	50	30	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	8–8	No	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2012	80	NA	NA	NA	24.9	9.6–47.7	24.9	9.6–47.7	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2012	80	NA	13.6	11.2–17.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Coliform Bacteria [Total Coliform Rule] (# positive samples)	2012	No more than 1 positive monthly sample	(0)	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity[2] (NTU)	2012	TT	NA	NA	NA	0.06	ND–0.06	0.19	ND–0.19	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (Lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2012	TT	NA	NA	NA	100	NA	100	NA	No	Soil runoff
Uranium (pCi/L)	2012	20	0.43	NA	NA	1	ND–2	2	1–2	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community[3]

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %TILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2010	1.3	0.3	0.140	0/33	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2010	15	0.2	4	0/33	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

				MWD Jensen Plant		Calleguas LBWFP			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloride (ppm)	2012	500	NS	56	50–63	89	87–90	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	2012	15	NS	2	1–2	NA	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Corrosivity	2012	Noncorrosive	NS	12	12–12	12	12–12	No	Natural or industrially influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors
Odor–Threshold (TON)	2012	3	NS	2	2–2	NA	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2012	1,600	NS	440	400–500	630	630–630	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2012	500	NS	48	46–50	70	70–70	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2012	1,000	NS	260	240–280	325	310–340	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

OTHER SUBSTANCES

		MWD Jensen Plant		Calleguas LBWFP	
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH
Alkalinity (ppm)	2012	79	72–93	95	90–100
Hardness, Total (ppm)	2012	100	98–110	130	130–130
pH (Units)	2012	8.3	7.9–8.4	8.3	8.2–8.3
Potassium (ppm)	2012	2	2–3	3	3–3
Sodium (ppm)	2012	48	43–53	71	71–71

[1] For comparison, the field-reported Oak Park total chlorine distribution system values are shown. Total chlorine field residuals are provided as a comparison with the total combined chloramines normally received with supply water.
[2] Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
[3] Triennial, "At-the-Tap".

Definitions

AL (Regulatory Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

µS/cm (microsiemens per centimeter): A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs (SMCLs) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. EPA.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

NA: Not applicable

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NS: No standard

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

PDWS (Primary Drinking Water Standard): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

PHG (Public Health Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California EPA.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

TON (Threshold Odor Number): A measure of odor in water.

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.